

ALBUQUERQUE EVENING HERALD
(Successor to Tribune Citizen.)

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.
BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Published every afternoon except
Sunday at 122-124 North Second
Street, Albuquerque, N. M.

Entered as second-class matter
March 7, 1911, at the postoffice at
Albuquerque, N. M., under the Act of
March 3, 1879.

One month by mail..... 50 cents
One month by carrier..... 60 cents
One year by mail..... \$5.00
One year by carrier..... \$6.00

Telephone 67.

IT DOESN'T LOOK WELL.

It may be that Detective Burns and his men have an absolutely good case against J. J. McNamara, Otto MeMenig and J. E. Bryce, the Detroit men charged with dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building and thereby causing the death of 22 people. That they have some excellent information on which to base their charges is unquestioned.

It looks rather ugly to the public, which is not yet informed as to the facts in the case, however, to see eight burly detectives hastening across the country with those three men chained like felons to their seats and guarded day and night.

It may be that the facts warrant such procedure, but it is just as likely that the facts do not warrant it. At all events, it is a peculiar working of our laws that permits it.

This much is positive: if those men did blow up the Los Angeles Times, or if they had any hand whatsoever in the outrage, they deserve the steepest punishment under the law. If, however, they are innocent, they are now receiving a rather rough deal.

Those of us who are old-fashioned enough to turn back to the constitution of the United States for our organic law still believe that under procedure in this nation a man is held innocent until he is proven guilty, an exact opposite from the law in many countries where a man is guilty unless he can clear himself of the charge.

It is also a tenet of our law that a man is entitled to a speedy trial in open court and the right at all times to employ counsel to defend him.

It is understood, of course, that in taking these men across half a continent these officers are acting under a set of extradition papers, duly signed, attested and filed. But that is all they are acting under.

It appears that if they have the evidence they assert they possess, which will show that these men are guilty as charged, there could be no great harm in carrying the matter through the courts, starting in Detroit, where the arrests were made, and proceeding thence to California. True, there is great wealth on both sides. That union labor will rally to the support of these men, as they did to Moyer, Pettibone and Hayward in Colorado, is a foregone conclusion. That the men who have employed these detectives at great expense to run down this crime will strivily equally hard for a prosecution is also to be presumed.

As a matter of simple justice, however, it is hard to see the necessity for the tactics that have been adopted. The effect is to create sympathy for the accused and to rally support to their union friends who will fight for them.

The result is going to be a labor war in the courts that will be of world-wide prominence. No right-thinking union man or individual of any class is going to support these men or any other men, once it is shown conclusively that they are guilty. Neither is the union man nor the average American citizen going to sit idly by and see any man railroaded into prison without his guilty is fully and finally established.

As before said, these officers may have proof to justify their acts, but for the present they pass on, educated strength for the accused and their cause, which due only to the fact that they are impeded or entrapped by the evidence adduced in court.

a source of embarrassment and weakness. If the greenback is to remain it is wise to reduce its potency for evil to the lowest possible degree.

The greenbacks were the instrument through which the treasury was readily drained of its gold, mainly under the second Cleveland administration. The requirement of the law that when received by the treasurers they should be reduced covered with the fact that the treasury was spending more money every month than it received in taxes to make the so-called "endless chain" operate smoothly. Greenbacks were simply demand notes redeemable on presentation, and the treasury had to swear a stock of gold on hand sufficient to take up all such notes as were presented. Once redeemed they could not be impounded or kept out of circulation, because of the provisions of the law, and also because the government was hard pressed for cash and was glad to receive currency obtained directly through the sale of gold bonds. Many greenbacks were undoubtedly redeemed for gold over and over again before the treasury got on its feet and the "endless chain" was put out of business through the accumulation of a large gold fund and a sufficient cash surplus.

The larger the denominations of the outstanding greenbacks the more easily could they be accumulated and used to embarrass the government. The big notes in the banks, while the small ones are scattered throughout the country in hundreds of thousands of hands. Secretary MacVeagh rightly argues that in good times it is well to prepare for hard times, and as a precaution against the operation of another "endless chain" he wants to have all the greenbacks of large denominations retired or split up into notes of \$5 or less. Were there only one two-dollar greenback bill in circulation they would be largely absorbed for hand-to-hand use, just as the silver currency has been and would cease to be available for large banking operations. They could not be assembled in formidable amounts in a few banking centers. Most plans for a reform of the currency system include the gradual retirement of the greenbacks, which would have no logical place in a modernized scheme of credit currency. But so long as they remain with us they ought to be shorn as far as practicable of the potentialities for mischief which they have exhibited at awkward moments in the past.

The attempt to assassinate Edward Gardner, comandante at Taftan, N. M., by shooting him through a window while he was sitting near his little daughter, a crime which happened at 8 o'clock last night, according to a special telegram to the Evening Herald today, is but another demonstration of the fact that the habit of killing for trivial causes is becoming more prevalent in New Mexico. It is to be hoped that the officers will run down this case and that the man who fired the cowardly shot will meet with due process of law.

The efforts of the Democrats to count Mr. Bryan out of the presidential race this early in the game is likely to result in Mr. Bryan quietly but firmly taking control of the next national convention as he has done so frequently in the past. Mr. Bryan has been mounted out before, in fact, every four years since he evolved the crusade of gold, but he generally turns up with benign smile and calm proceeds to rule again.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS STUDY ARIZONA INDIANS

Resentation Specimens Are Not Real Goods and Only Real Grease Wild Ones Will Suffice for Explorer.

Tucson, Ariz., April 26.—Mrs. H. J. Frank, anthropologist, archaeologist and student of primitive Indian habits and customs, is now in Tucson, having come with the intention of studying the Papago tribes at close range. It is not her desire to visit the agencies, as she contends that the agents Indians are not representative, having been civilized out of most of the traits and characteristics of their forefathers.

Todat Mrs. Frank will visit San Xavier mission and later will investigate the Indian villages to the southwest of Tucson. At the mission she will secure an Indian guide of reliability to act as her guide on her journeys.

It was the original intention of Mrs. Frank to journey into northern Sonora, but on account of the unsettled state of the country she has practically abandoned this idea.

Later the archaeologist will visit the Apaches in their native haunts in the San Carlos reservation.

GIST OF MEXICAN WAR NEWS.

Justice is threatened in an attack of rebels.

Justice is not now threatened with an attack by the rebels.

Peace is almost assured.

Peace is not now almost assured.

Diaz has agreed to resign.

Resign all Diaz.

Eighty-four wounded rebels were brought into El Paso. Of this number only four were wounded.

The Salvation Army is touring members in Phoenix and Spokane.

The War Cry is being sold as usual.

The spirited lesson question will be engaged in Phoenix next week. Both parties are sleeping on or near their arms.

Every lady will wear one of the conveniences given at the item meeting tomorrow.

OLDEST BIBLE IS CHALLENGED

Albuquerque Man Claims to Have a Book Which is Eighty-Five Years Older Than Mr. Moore's.

Another collect finds that book just now in sight, which claims to be more than 100 years older than any other thus far discovered in New Mexico. H. Hicks, of the firm of Sowle and Hicks, contractors of this city, has a book in his possession that purports to be 100 years old since 1791, and shows date of birth in the month of November, 1791, which would make it 85 years older than the book of Mr. Moore of Clovis, as mentioned in yesterday's Herald, and which was only published in 1891. This ancient book was first bought in Tresidder, N. J., about 1791, 45 years after the birth of Tresidder.

First American Bible.

And still the "Bible comes." It was only a few minutes after Mr. Hicks left the Herald office that Mr. John Hamilton of 2nd South Third street came in with a big package in his hands, which proved to be the first American Bible. A great book, which looks every year of its hoary age, covered in vellum and printed in obsolete forms of type on parchment paper. In spite of its great age, the Bible is probably good for twice as many years again.

The volume is from the first edition that was ever printed in America. Mr. Hamilton said that although there are modesty and all kinds of the country, while this book was published in England, that this edition was especially valuable because it was published in Philadelphia in 1790. It was originally subscribed for by some of the most distinguished names in American history, which are headed by the name of John Adams and also by the name of John Quincy, who is the grandfather of our Mr. Hamilton's grandfather. The Bible has remained in the family of Hamiltons for six generations, in each case going to the oldest of the family who has always been a John. The Bible has been the guide and solace of this sturdy pioneer family all this time. It came into the hands of Missouri with Mr. Hamilton's grandfather when that country was yet a frontier post, and it has inspired prayers for the safety of those who sought merciless savages that settled about the cabin where it was kept. Mr. Hamilton's father, with the previous book, pushed on to the van in the western movement and had Mr. Hamilton himself bring the book with him to Albuquerque.

This volume is different from the versions now in use as it contains the books called Apocrypha, which are omitted from the revised version. These books are two books of Baruch and the book of Toldit, Judith, The Rest of Esther, Wisdom, Ecclesiastes, Baruch, with the Epistle of Jeremiah, The Song of the Three Children, Story of Isaac, Theophilus and the Dragon, The Prayer of Manasseh, and two books of the Maccabees.

In one place where the cover is slightly torn away, there is a piece of old newspaper printed which was used in the binding. Among pieces of paper, etc., the following interesting advertisement is found, which is relate of the days when white girls were made slaves under indenture. It runs as follows:

"Eight Dollars Reward—Run away from the subscriber on Sunday last an intrepid Irish girl, named Jane Boyd, came to this country last summer in the long sleeve. She is about five feet high, short black hair very much freckled, she is about 18 years of age, carried with her several calico gowns, she is supposed to have gone to Wilmington or Newcastle. The above reward will be given for securing her so that the subscriber may have again.

All persons are cautioned against harbouring the above girl.

JAMES JACKIE,
No. 184 Market St.
April 17, 1799."

BACK TO THE TENEMENTS FOR FARMERS

If the rectractory with Canada goes through it will hit our farming classes so seriously that the tide will turn from the country into the city and this is the very thing we have been trying to overcome. All the fool miscreant work we have done toward moving the people from the town to the country is but so much labor lost and think of all the hot air that will be wasted in this way.

But to return to the point. Both Fred and Junior had the time of their lives, but in different spheres of action. Fred had not made the sacrifice of running the whole week, as all have making a hold out at it, for seven days, however, the ladies of Gates could not have worn the style and teaching both with which the advanced Geologists on Easter morning, nor Mrs. Barker would not have been in the returning department of the Gerson-Gossett-Well company, and her taste and skill could not have been exercised in adding beauty and elegance to the Tans landscape.

But to return to the point. Both Fred and Junior had the time of their lives, but in different spheres of action. Junior was out of school and not bothered with lessons, wore his father's socks when his were beyond redemption, got after he was wished without any restriction nor amount of time and dined a blue ribbon on Sunday. With Fred it was different. He had work and destruction as constant and unremitting companions. When he was outside the house the animals about the place took possession. The goat went in and finding no other leaves about it chewed up table leaves, the dog under the chin closet, but got wedged in and shrieked for help till Fred came to his rescue. He tried to hit the chin close enough to reduce the dog, but his foot slipped, and the Barker chin reminders of wretchedness and pain. Christmas, however, without worthless wreckage, the dash beginning with the offishest cells of the beleaguered pup. And still Fred did not stand for help.

The bairds was getting too large and was no longer in the house. Earl Braserton was racing at the critical juncture and Fred hung out the sign as sign. Earl answered it and was despatched to bring from town when he returned as evening, he says of himself. He said he would do it. The boy passed at the barrier when in pleasant anticipation of a square meal so when Braserton failed, when passing later in the afternoon, and stood in front of the house, Fred was softly out to collect the bread he had sent for and was handed a spoon of brown bread. Whether he had it baked, boiled or broasted has not been learned, but it has been observed that the dark cloud that followed like a cyclone funnel down south of town Saturday evening was only Fred's feelings and what he said.

He went out and hitched up.

As announced elsewhere in this paper, Mrs. Barker will be at the Gerson-Gossett-Well Store in the mid-morning hour only the last of each week.

AS THE IMMORTAL SHAKESPEARE SAID.

To be a state or not to be a state—that is the question—Bard of Wales.

WILD HORSE CHASE IS NOT SUCCESSFUL

Tucson, Ariz., April 26.—Several of the following cow punchers, including Ed Sims, John Bussey, "Happy" Pettingill and Charlie Garlington, organized a drive last Monday to capture a bunch of mustangs that had been running at large for two or three weeks in the neighborhood of Seven Lakes. Some of the crowd managed to get in sight of the horses one or twice, but they positively refused to be captured. After a fifty-mile ride, the hunters returned and, after some dry and dusty, it is not at all strange that their first call on their return was at the Oberlin irrigation plant.

CHARLES WOOD

CHARLES